

SPEECH ACT IN BARACK OBAMA SPEECH DURING HIS PRESIDENCY WHILE URGING VOTERS TO SUPPORT HILLARY CLINTON

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ABSTRACT

On this occasion, the author will conduct research on one's speech acts in speeches. the author will conduct speech act research from the 44th president of the United State, namely Barack Obama. On this occasion he addressed the change of office and he chose Clinton at that time. This speech act is closely related to pragmatic rules in each speech act there are three types of speech acts, namely; locus speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocution speech acts. Because speech politicians mainly discuss by persuading or making others believe what you say, The Speech Acts plays the most important role. These are some significant illocutionary actions that convey intention to speak in a political speech. First, we will give a theory explanation of two main theories about the actions of Speech, Austin and Searle's. Secondly, From data we can see that the President Barack Obama touted the strides made during his presidency while urging voters to support Hillary Clinton. He almost use the commissive utterance. Because the President Barack Obama to some future action as described by the propositional content.

Keyword: Speech Act, Pragmatic, Commissive Utterance.

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is seen as a study of the use of language in contexts or certain communicative situations that are needed, this will take awareness of the message being communicated or the speech act performed; the participants involved; their intentions, knowledge of the world and its impact on their interactions; what they consider to be part of the context; deduction they make based on the context; what is implied by what is said or not spoken; etc. (Leech, 1983, p. 20; Watson & Hill, 1993, p. 146; Thomas, 1995, p. 7) No doubt, political discourse has become the main domain of language use which has attracted researchers for a long time. This is because political discourse is a complex human activity that deserves critical study mainly because of its central place in community organization and management.

Political language deals with the use of power to regulate the thoughts and opinions of others. This is an instrument used to control society in general. Political speech can be seen as an idea, policy and political project in any society. In pragmatics, one of the most important phenomena is The Speech Act Theory; Speech Speeches, the propositions / locations carried out often depend on the intention of the speaker and the context in which the propositions are spoken.

This paper the effectiveness of illocutionary actions in ensuring that speech acts of strength are achieved in pragmatic. It presents an analysis of the actions of President Barack Obama's speech mentioned in the steps made during his presidency while urging voters to support Hillary Clinton. It tries to find the meaning of the speech based on the context of the speaker: I promise you, our strength, our greatness, do not depend on Donald Trump, to thank, promise and encourage people to work harder to fully full fill the voter project.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Political Discourse

Political discourse structures are rarely exclusive, but are distinctive and effective discourse in a political context, but of course, they have a preferred structure and functional strategy in achieving adequate political action in Indonesia political context. Political discourse is not just about expressing public propositions. This about politics. It's about doing things with words. Words are used to influence politics body. Lexical items cannot only be chosen because of official courtesy criteria, but also because they effectively emphasize political attitudes and opinions, manipulate public opinion, making political agreements, or legitimate political forces.

Speech Act Theories

People take various actions through the use of words and when they say made, certain actions taken; this is called Speech act. The Speech Acts theory is also described as "How to do something with the word theory" because it has roots inside by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). They are able to provide a shift from constative Ideas for performative ideas in empirical assurance of signs; It is the truth of the expression when it's dirty. Speech acts according to Austin (1962) are divided into three classes, namely : locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary actions. Locutionary action is an act of saying something; that is, action produces speech. Illocutionary acts are the essence of any theory of speech acts. Copyright actions are effects or influences on feelings, thoughts or actions of the listener / listener are not like the act of localization. Perlocutionary actions can inspire, persuade, entertain, promise, encourage etc. This has an effect on the recipient's beliefs, attitudes or behaviour. In accordance with this, Levinson (1981) describes perlocutionary acting as the intended or unwanted consequences of the speaker's speech.

ANALYSIS

The following propositions analyzed are taken from President Barack Obama touted the strides made during his presidency while urging voters to support Hillary Clinton ;

1. Locution: "Malia and Sasha – now two amazing young women who just fill me with pride."
Illocutionary act: Expressive
Expected Perlocutionary effect: Direct Speech.
2. Locution: "You fell for my brilliant wife and partner Michelle, who's made me a better father and a better man; who's gone on to inspire our nation as First Lady; and who somehow hasn't aged a day."
Illocutionary act: Assertive point
Perlocutionary effect: Confidence.
3. Locution: "She'll finish the job."
Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).
Perlocutionary effect: Hopeful.
4. Locution: "she'll do it without resorting to torture, or banning entire religions from entering our country."
Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).
Perlocutionary effect : Happiness and hopefulness.

5. Locution: "He suggests America is weak. He must not hear the billions of men, women, and children, from the Baltics to Burma, who still look to America to be the light of freedom, dignity, and human rights."
Illocutionary act: Directive.
Perlocutionary effect: Advise.
6. Locution: "He's just offering slogans, and he's offering fear."
Illocutionary act: Commissive
Perlocutionary effect: Hopefulness and happiness.
7. Locution: "And I promise you, our strength, our greatness, does not depend on Donald Trump."
Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).
Perlocutionary act: Hopefulness.
8. Locution: "When the other side refuses to compromise, progress can stall."
Illocutionary act: Commissive (refusal).
Perlocutionary effect: accept something that is offered.
9. Locution: "I'll tell you what's picked me back up, every single time."
Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).
Perlocutionary effect: Hopefulness and excitement.
10. Locution: "I ask you to carry her the same way you carried me. Because you're who I was talking about twelve years ago, when I talked about hope – it's been you who've fueled my dogged faith in our future, even when the odds are great; even when the road is long."
Illocutionary act: Directives (asking).
Perlocutionary effect: command or advice .
11. Locution: "I'm asking you to join me –to reject cynicism, reject fear, to summon what's best in us; to elect Hillary Clinton as the next President of the United States, and show the world we still believe in the promise of this great nation."
Illocutionary act: Directives (asking).
Perlocutionary effect: command or advice .
12. Locution: "Thank you for this incredible journey."
Illocutionary act: Expressive (thanking).
Perlocutionary effect: excuses and sympathy.

CONCLUSION

The identification of speech acts types during his presidency while urging voters to support Hillary Clinton. In other words, the speech acts bring to the fore meaning in speeches. As observed, in the process or act of saying something; other speech acts are performed. The speech acts in a work portray the personality of the speaker. The analysis of President Barack Obama touted the strides that his speech is characterized by the use of commissive speech acts, especially I promise you, our strength, our greatness, does not depend on Donald Trump, to be thankful, promising and encouraging the people to work harder to completely fulfill his electorate project. As a result, the biggest percentage of illocutionary acts performed is commissive acts, then directive and expressive acts.

The Speech Act Theory as a framework in the analysis of the selected speech enables us to explore the language use of President Obama's DNC speech By POLITICO STAFF.

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